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National 4-H Club Report, 1934

R. A. Turner

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service ..... C. W. WARBURTON *Director*
Division of Cooperative Extension ..... C. B. SMITH *Chief*
Washington, D.C.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

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NATIONAL 4-H CLUB REPORT, 1934

R. A. Turner
Field Agent, Central Section
Division of Cooperative Extension

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NATIONAL 4-H CLUB REPORT, 1934

During the year 1934, 4-H club activities were carried on cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State colleges of agriculture, and the counties as an integral part of extension work in agriculture and home economics as authorized in the Federal Smith-Lever Act and subsequent Federal and State legislation.

With the year 1934, 20 years of 4-H club accomplishments have been recorded since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914. This report seeks to portray some of the achievements of 1934 as an anniversary year, and to record certain significant information relating to 4-H club accomplishments during this 20-year period.

Progress in 1934

The 4-H club program proved to be sufficiently adaptable to meet the existing situation pertaining to farming and home-making which confronted agriculture in 1934. In certain respects, the situation was a continuation of that which existed in the emergency year of 1933. The 4-H club plans and procedure were adapted to meet the trying time of 1934. Enlarged accomplishments in the quality of work done and results reported resulted from some of the changes thus put into operation.

A total of 916,062 different 4-H club members were enrolled in the 48 States, Alaska, and Hawaii. Of this number 366,703 were boys and 549,359 were girls. These figures represented 40.03 and 59.97 percent, respectively, of the total enrollment. These members were organized by the extension agents into 55,687 clubs. For the first time in the 20 years of national 4-H club history there was reported a decrease in enrollment a second consecutive year. On the basis of comparative total enrollments this decrease was negligible, being only 0.64 percent of the 1933 enrollment.

Reports showed that 253,426 boys and 398,375 girls, or a total of 651,801 members, satisfactorily completed all their 4-H club requirements. The percentage of completion was 71.15 percent, which was but 1.07 percent less than that of 1933. In view of the general agricultural situation, this was a very creditable accomplishment. As one measuring stick of effective extension teaching, this percentage of completion showed that the 4-H clubs measured up with the total extension accomplishments of 1934.

Supervisory Methods

Conspicuous among the various means used to adjust the supervision of the 4-H club program was that of the State 4-H club staff. In certain States changes were made in territorial assignments, thus enabling each

staff member to supervise more effectively the club program in any given section of the State.

New York reports that "A start has been made in training candidates for county club-agent positions by cooperating with a few counties in the employment of interested candidates as assistant county club agents for short periods to give them some experience."

Minnesota partially met the situation by employing part-time county club agents, and reported as follows on this plan: "Because of the extra work which has been thrown upon the county agents due to the emergency measures connected with the AAA, we have been very fortunate this year in securing a few extra funds so that we might employ temporary club agents for a period of about 5 months. Practically every county in the State had some help this year with the club program from paid leadership. These funds were furnished either by the agricultural extension division or, in a number of cases, the workers were paid from Federal funds coming through relief agencies.

"As a whole these temporary agents did a very creditable job, and much credit is due them for the excellent way the club program has come through in spite of the rather trying year. In several instances two counties combined to employ a club leader."

In some instances new 4-H club literature was prepared, as was done in North Dakota. "When the drought continued, the club office, in cooperation with several members of the resident college staff, hastened the preparation of a mimeographed circular of suggested demonstrations for meetings. The original idea was to prepare such material for older clubs, but the plans were changed and it was sent to each agricultural club."

A somewhat similar report came from Illinois: "An additional aid to the farm advisers furnished during 1934 was a handbook which contained suggestions for all the main county events usually carried on in connection with the 4-H club program. This handbook was quite complete and contained about 85 pages."

Where they had not previously existed, the State 4-H club leader assisted in the organization of county 4-H club councils, as illustrated in the report from Kansas: "One of the major pieces of work undertaken by the State 4-H club department supervisors during the past year has been the organization and development of county 4-H club councils.

"The county 4-H council acts as an advisory group and has grown in importance until now it is an administrative and deliberate body for club work in the county, working, of course, advisory to the county extension agent.

"The county 4-H council has been able to secure the cooperation of prominent and influential people in the respective counties, and, being representative of all parts of the county, it is better able to present a more unified and adaptable program for the county as a whole."

The various adjustments in supervision often resulted in an enlarged club program, as in Arkansas: "For the first time since the World War, 4-H club work has been carried on in all the 75 counties of the State with both a county agent and a home demonstration agent in all counties but nine, these nine having a county agent only. Fifty-three of the 75 were counties that were in the work last year, and the other 22 came back into the work this year, some having been out a short while and others for a longer period."

Volunteer Local Leadership

The volunteer leader of any given local 4-H club is often the determining factor in the success of that club. Busy farmers and homemakers, as well as folks in many other occupations, gave generously of their time, thought, and effort in directing the activities of 4-H clubs during 1934. Of these leaders 65,549 were adults and 28,402 were advanced or former club members, many of whom acted as assistant leaders.

County organizations of volunteer leaders were formed and were known by names such as County 4-H Council, County Club Committee, and 4-H Advisory Council. County extension agents were materially aided in conducting the 4-H club program in their respective counties through the assistance given by these organizations. Montana reports that "A 4-H club council is a county-wide organization of 4-H club leaders. The objects of these councils are to promote 4-H club work through meetings of the council for the purpose of discussing the affairs and problems of 4-H clubs in the county, outlining a program of work that will assist in stimulating greater interest in and raising the standards of work of the 4-H clubs, cooperating with the county extension service and others interested in assisting in the development of the 4-H club program, and providing training for club leaders that they may do their work more effectively."

In each county in Connecticut at the beginning of the year a tentative program is submitted to the county club committee by the club agents for revision and adoption.

The adult county club committee is recommended in Indiana. These committees vary in size, but usually the smaller committee is more efficient. The members of the committee are selected on the basis of character, ability, interest, and willingness to serve. The duties of the committee are of an advisory nature. One of the first is to plan the organization for the county. Another is to plan a county program of 4-H club work for the year, which the organization should administer. There is no need for a program unless there is organization. There is no need for organization unless there is a program. The two properly planned to meet the needs of a specific county should insure successful 4-H club work.

The county conference continued to be a vital factor in the preparation or training afforded local volunteer 4-H club leaders. A total of 18,071 such training conferences was reported with a total attendance of 293,295.

Vermont indicated its experience with leader conferences by reporting: "The county club agents and State leaders believe that because of the increased number of clubs and additional activities of the club program leader-training conferences are one of the best ways of disseminating information."

It was evident that the experienced leaders, realizing that the county agents could give only limited amounts of time to club work this year, assumed more responsibility and did more than usual to carry the club program to fruition.

In Ohio a study was made of the length of service of volunteer club leaders, or advisers as they are called in that State. It was found that of the total number of advisers - 1,578, or 32.1 percent - were former 4-H club members.

In 1934, the average tenure of advisers in the 74 counties which carried the club program was 2.53 years. As this is a slightly longer average tenure than that for 1933, and the average tenure for 1933, likewise was longer than that for 1932, the 1934 average indicates a desirable trend.

The following table shows the percentage of advisers in the 74 counties who had served in 1933 and 1934.

Percentage of 4-H club advisers in counties carrying club program who in 1933 and 1934 had served from 1 to 12 or more years

Tenure in years	Percentage of advisers who served in 74 counties carrying club program	
	1933	1934
1.....	43	44
2.....	22	21.5
3.....	13	13
4.....	8	7.5
5.....	4	4
6.....	2	2.5
7.....	2	2
8.....	2	1.5
9.....	1	1
10.....	1	.6
11.....	1	.6
12 or more.....	1	1

In line with the practice started in 1930, 26 advisers who had completed 10 years of service were honored at the annual banquet of the Ohio 4-H Club Congress. A total of 153 men and women have been so honored.

Project Activities and Results

There was practically no change during 1934 in the list of established 4-H club projects. Both boys and girls were enrolled in all but one or two of those projects which have been carried on for a period of years. In the order named, the seven projects which attracted the largest number of boys were: 1, Swine; 2, corn; 3, poultry; 4, gardens; 5, dairy; 6, potatoes; and 7, cotton. The seven projects in which the girls enrolled in the largest numbers were: 1, Clothing; 2, food selection; 3, canning; 4, gardens; 5, house furnishings; 6, poultry; and 7, home management. The projects in which the greatest growth over 1933 was recorded were: 1, Clothing; 2, potatoes; 3, corn; and 4, cotton.

Worthy of note, however, were the so-called emergency projects by means of which the club program was adapted to meet the needs of these rural 4-H club folks.

A study of the enrollments by projects over the last 20-year period reveals the interesting fact that those projects which ranked proportionately high in the earlier years have continued to maintain approximately their relative standing. The notable exception is the corn-raising project which is now lower in relative ranking.

Livestock

Dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, and poultry continued as the major livestock projects. Regardless of the fact that these projects require a relatively larger initial financial outlay on the part of the club member than do some other projects, they maintained their volume to a satisfactory degree. In certain sections of the United States the sheep project showed an increased volume due, possibly, to the smaller financial investment necessary to purchase foundation stock.

In those areas most affected by the drought many club members were compelled to sell their club livestock because of lack of feed.

The growing importance of 4-H livestock clubs in the livestock world was illustrated by the number of animals cared for by club members. The 45,410 dairy-club members reported that 40,424 animals were involved in that project. The 20,390 members of beef-cattle clubs raised 20,477 animals. 33,045 sheep were cared for by the 15,661 members enrolled, and 82,247 head of swine were reported by those engaged in that project. The addition of the colt club to the program in several States brought the total enrollment in the horses-and-mules projects up to 3,634, and involved 2,487 animals. Poultry continued to be a favorite with both boys and girls, as was shown by the enrollment of 99,231 members who cared for 2,245,726 birds.

In Kentucky the plan for the baby-beef project has been to put it on a firm economic basis and to take it out of speculation. The use of home-grown calves was encouraged, instead of their being bought from a breeder on the market. This plan has worked out very successfully, and very few counties purchased calves. On this basis the project has carried itself with

its own momentum during this time of emergency.

The Illinois report says: "Considerable interest has been shown in horses in recent years, and in 1932 the colt project, which had been dropped for several years, was revived as a State project. Since that time enrollment has increased rapidly, and in 1934 the gain was 130 members. In Illinois the number of colts foaled in 1934 failed to offset the number of deaths of old horses, although the decrease in total numbers was the smallest since the decline in horse population started 20 years ago. Though the nature of the project may tend to limit membership to members above 15 years of age, indications are that the project will be extremely popular for the next few years."

The trend toward increased size of livestock-club projects was again evident. This was shown in a statement from South Carolina - "A 12-year study of State prize winners shows that livestock demonstrations are increasing in size. The swine champions of the past few years have developed small herds of 20 or more hogs. The State calf-club champion in 1934 had a herd of 14 purebred Guernseys. Calf-club members in general, in developing their projects, grow the feeds for their animals. Club members usually make their demonstrations large enough to challenge their abilities."

In Maryland an increasingly large number of club poultry flocks were blood-tested for pullorum, and a notable increase in clean foundation stock was attained.

Vermont reported that, "Poultry continues one of the leading projects. The baby-chick phase stands out with increasing home hatching. Beginners with chicks usually carry on into egg production in other years. Profitable records are on the increase in size of enterprise and value. Each year, and this year is no exception, one or more older club members establish a poultry business for profit.

"An egg-laying contest was conducted for the fifth year for a 6-month period, November to April, inclusive."

Illustrative of the way in which 4-H dairy-cattle clubs met existing situations is a story from Nebraska, where three counties in the State have been cooperating with the dairy extension specialist in working on junior bull-ring associations. It was found that a number of 4-H club boys owning heifers were handicapped in breeding good stock because there were no purebred bulls available. To correct this condition the boys in these counties organized junior bull-ring associations.

Farm crops.

The volume and type of farm-crops projects depended to a considerable extent upon geographic and climatic conditions. Club members in the Territory of Hawaii grew certain crops which were adapted to the islands. The situation throughout the South probably was reflected in a statement from Florida which read, "With the return of better prices for farm products, the interest in club work as a means of making money will be increased. The

past 3 years have been ones of low financial returns to club boys. 1934 shows some improvement. The better prices for tobacco, corn, hogs, and cotton increased the percentage of profit to our boys. Yields are below predepression years because heavy fertilization has been discouraged. Soil building and economical production have been stressed as primary considerations in carrying out a project demonstration. The number of 4-H club cotton acres was kept down by the requirements of the cotton-reduction program."

The 21,960 members enrolled in 4-H cotton clubs produced over 10,000,000 pounds of cotton. Peanuts, another farm crop in the South, were produced to the extent of over 1,850,000 bushels.

Both Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes were grown by club members living in areas adapted to the growing of those crops. In Pennsylvania advanced, or acre clubs, were organized. In these acre groups older club members were encouraged to carry on complete demonstrations involving the use of disease-free seed, proper fertilization, cultivation, spraying, and the keeping of cost-account records. Six members in the Carbon County club had an average production on measured acres of 463.3 bushels, and every member of the group qualified for the 400-bushel honorary potato growers' organization.

In Garrett County, Md., two 4-H boys and their father built the first potato storage house according to specifications supplied by the agricultural college. Several of the Maryland clubs own power sprayers which were used to maximum capacity.

Not only in the Corn Belt but in other sections of the country, club members grew corn for feed and forage for their own livestock as well as to supply local markets with good seed corn. In increased numbers these corn growers became associated with the work of their State crop-improvement associations.

In the tobacco-growing States, club members produced over 1,777,000 pounds of tobacco. In Kentucky tobacco shows were held for 4-H club members alone.

In Missouri a new Korean-lespedeza project was added as a means of partially utilizing the contracted acres involved in the AAA program.

Home economics.

In the activities of the 4-H clubs the farm home again received major emphasis. A large proportion of the 549,359 girls enrolled in 1934 carried on projects which had a direct bearing on the farm home.

A review of the data relating to 4-H club projects reveals the fact that throughout the last 20 years the enrollment in the clothing project has exceeded that of any other. The total of 330,972 members enrolled in 1934 represented an increase of 5,960 over the previous year. As in 1933 the plan for the 4-H clothing clubs emphasized its economic aspects,

including wise selection of materials and garments in relation to consumer-buying problems as well as to learning new ways to utilize old materials and the general remodeling of garments. Clothing-club girls clearly demonstrated their ability to make for themselves and other members of their families becoming garments which reflected their knowledge of design, color harmonies, appropriateness, and construction. Attention was again directed to the selection of suitable accessories. In California, Iowa, and many other States shoe selection was again emphasized. In Alaska the 4-H clothing club program proved very popular in helping rural girls to dress attractively at small cost. Local, county, State, and national dress revues served to direct public attention to the fine achievements of the girls in the clothing project.

As a means of better utilizing subject-matter bulletins pertaining to home economics, the State leaders in Mississippi supplied each club with a bulletin library. The State club office in South Dakota maintained a clothing pattern service, which lent patterns to local clothing clubs.

The desirability of using in the home the products of the farm and of the farm garden lent an added incentive to the canning- and the food-preparation programs. The 167,726 members enrolled in canning reported that they had canned over 7,000,000 jars of food products. Most of these products were used for family consumption, although a certain proportion was sold by the 4-H club members in their wayside markets. Much of the produce from the gardens grown by the 174,033 members enrolled in that project was utilized in these same two ways.

As a practical application of their knowledge of foods, 4-H club girls gave much attention to food and canning budgets for their immediate family, the planning, preparation, and serving of family meals, and the keeping of food cost records.

Farm homes were made more attractive by the club girls who enrolled in the home-management and house-furnishing projects. At a relatively small cost furniture was repaired or refinished, floors and walls were improved, rugs were made, and farm-home grounds were beautified as the result of the activities of 4-H club members.

At both the University of Kentucky and the University of Illinois a group of 4-H club girls lived in a cooperative house and managed it. Their canning and garden projects provided a part of their food supply and through their personal experience much was learned regarding good home-management practices.

As a byproduct of their homemaking activities, the 4-H club girls in New Jersey demonstrated their creative ability in the making of Christmas gifts for members of their families and friends as well as for young people in need in their respective communities.

Forestry.

In comparison with certain projects which have maintained themselves over the past 20 years of 4-H club history, the forestry project is relatively new. During 1934, as in the previous year, it received increased attention from club boys. This may have been caused by the growing interest in the whole matter of forest conservation as well as by the fact that but little financial outlay was needed by a club boy to get started.

In New York forestry remains a very popular project among club members who receive free trees from the State conservation department. This department furnishes a thousand free trees to forestry-club members in their first year provided they agree to plant and protect the trees from fire and livestock. About a million trees per year have been planted by 4-H club members during the past several years. In Utah the 4-H forestry project has been under way for the past 5 years. As a means of attracting attention to their work the boys staged a log-sawing contest during the State 4-H club week.

One phase of 4-H forestry in Wisconsin included the establishing of school forests. There are now 97 such forests in the State. New Hampshire reports that one of the encouraging things about the wood-lot improvement division of the forestry project is the way the boys continue to improve more woodland each year. Two of the forestry clubs in Connecticut procured motorized fire-fighting equipment.

From the Oregon report it was learned that forestry has been one of the most popular projects. The forestry officials from the Federal office in Portland, and from the State office in Salem, together with forest rangers throughout the State, have been cooperating in this work. They have helped to prepare subject-matter material and acted as leaders of clubs, have helped in the planting of forest trees throughout the State and taken charge of tours.

Other projects.

South Dakota reported an unusual interest in farm accounting. Record books kept by club boys were checked both at midseason and at the end of the year. In Michigan over 5,000 handicraft club members constructed farm and home equipment. The agricultural engineering project in Nebraska attracted over 1,000 members whose interests were along the lines of wood-working, gas-engine operation, or surveying. In that same State the "Fix it" project represented a typical example of how the 4-H club program was adapted to meet the needs of club members during the emergency years. Oklahoma club boys did a considerable amount of terracing to prevent soil erosion and to conserve moisture supply.

As a means of acquainting others with subject-matter information which they had learned through their projects, 35,870 4-H demonstration teams were trained by extension agents. Oklahoma encouraged the use of the slogan "Every member on a demonstration team." A total of 21,421 judging

teams also were trained as a means of assisting in establishing good standards in project production.

4-H club exhibits were made at local, county, State, regional, and national fairs and expositions and served as another means of acquainting the public with 4-H club achievements.

Camps and Tours

In every State either county, district, or State 4-H club camps were conducted. A total of 1,712 such camps was reported as having been attended by 40,766 boys and 55,538 girls, together with 48,128 leaders and others. In most of the States these camps have become a recognized activity in the club program. Special care was given to the selection of the camp site, the preparation and serving of meals, the content of the educational programs, and the health of the campers. Many interested individuals and organizations outside the Extension Service assisted with the 4-H camps.

At the National 4-H Club Camp held in Washington, D.C., some 40 States were represented by 4-H club members and leaders.

The annual State 4-H Club Week, sometimes called the State Club Camp or the 4-H Short Course, was a feature of the club plans in every State.

By means of 4-H club tours improvement in project accomplishment was often emphasized. Of the 4,985 tours reported, some were community-wide and some were county-wide. These tours were attended by 172,018 club members, leaders, parents, and friends. The tours provided not only an excellent means of maintaining interest in 4-H club activities, but also of comparing results and informing other folks of the scope of the club program.

In some of the more severely drought-stricken agricultural sections, the scarcity of money with which to buy gasoline was reflected in the decreased number of tours held. In Texas the tour was looked upon as an effective means of teaching subject matter pertaining to both agricultural and homemaking projects.

Music and Radio

Good music has long since made a place for itself in the 4-H club program. Probably this fact was more evident in 1934 than in other years. In a considerable number of States a definitely outlined plan was provided for musical activities among club members. All evidence seemed to point to an attempt to better the quality of music used by 4-H clubs. There resulted a greatly increased number of bands, orchestras, choruses, quartettes, and the like. In many of the States the best talent in the county organization was combined into a State orchestra or chorus, and then concerts were presented during the annual State 4-H Club Week at the college of agriculture or during the State fair.

Arizona reported an increasing demand for enlarging the plan for its musical program. In Massachusetts a determined effort was made to interest every 4-H club member in the State in music appreciation. Membership in the Clinton County, Ohio, band was limited to those who had had 4 or more years of club achievement and to those who were enrolled in 1934 in a recognized club project.

During the year a new 4-H club song was placed on the market in sheet-music form. It was entitled "A Song of the Open Country", and was written by C. A. Rood, of the Michigan State club staff.

It was reported that 4-H club radio programs were broadcast regularly from the radio stations of 15 State colleges of agriculture. Broadcasts also were given from a large number of local stations scattered throughout the country.

For the fifth consecutive year the monthly National 4-H Club Radio Programs were made possible through the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Co., the State agricultural colleges, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The music for these broadcasts was provided by the United States Marine Band. Nearly 40 States participated in the annual 4-H Radio Achievement Program in November 1934.

By means of all these radio broadcasts the general public became better informed as to the aims and achievements of the 4-H clubs.

Community Activities

Rural young folks in 4-H clubs were encouraged to think not of themselves alone, but also of their neighbors. A wide variety of activities was reported in which both club folks and their friends participated. Often the 4-H club started a study of community needs and then assisted in working out the solution to the problems decided upon for action.

Some of the activities reported for 1934 were beautification of grounds about the country church, participation in clean-up day, providing a program for celebration of Arbor Day, providing some playground equipment for the rural school, obtaining traveling-library service, cooperation with the Red Cross and other relief organizations, and the like.

During the year the 4-H club members in Massachusetts occupied the 4-H Club House which they collectively had built on the campus at the State college. A 4-H Club Knoll was established on the campus of the University of Wisconsin and an additional tree is to be planted there during each annual State 4-H Club Week. Progress was reported on the State 4-H Airport at Jackson's Mill in West Virginia. During the year, the United States Department of Agriculture established an aeronautical weather substation at that airport. In celebration of their twenty-fifth anniversary year, the club members in North Dakota placed a stained-glass window, depicting the Shepherds' Scene from As You Like It, in the Little Country Theater at the State college.

In a considerable number of States the conservation of wildlife and natural resources was included as an activity for 4-H club members. Reports, similar to that from Minnesota where approximately 30,000 club members took some part in the conservation program, indicated that the community would be benefited by such activities on the part of 4-H clubs.

Recreational Activities

Reports from a majority of the States clearly showed that the various forms of recreation were given their deserved place in the 1934 club program. The constructive utilization of the leisure time of club members was one of the problems which leaders were called upon to face. To a very gratifying degree satisfying, wholesome, recreational activities were made a part of the experience of club members of 1934.

A field day, including a program of competitive games, was held in each county in Maine, Georgia, and North Carolina. Oregon reported that recreational activities were included in the programs at all 4-H club camps. Florida made use of the slogan "Put recreation in the program of every club."

Interest in dramatics increased as shown by the total number of counties participating. In certain States intercounty or State-wide dramatic tournaments provided a competitive factor. The presentation of suitable one-act plays offered opportunity for wholesome entertainment for the entire community.

Through the cooperation of the National Recreation Association, volunteer local leaders in a large number of States received training in recreational leadership. As in 1933, representatives of the association again conducted recreation institutes in various sections of the country.

Idaho, New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Michigan were some of the northern States that capitalized on the winter season to include a winter-sports tournament in the recreational program of certain counties.

Health or growth activities seem to go hand-in-hand with recreation. Increase in attention given in 1934 to the health or growth activities of 4-H club members was decidedly evident. Massachusetts used the slogan "Protect your smile" in a State-wide campaign which emphasized the care of teeth. Certain clubs in Oklahoma conducted health surveys and made use of the slogan "Grow a fine club member." Health examinations, conducted on a county, State, and national basis served to focus attention on this phase of the 4-H club program.

Achievement Programs

Again in 1934 the local or county achievement day was used as a means of bringing 4-H club activities for the year to a somewhat formal ending. There were 13,352 4-H club achievement days reported with a total attendance of 1,388,810. Sometimes exhibits of products were combined with

specially arranged programs wherein achievement stories were told, awards presented, team demonstrations given, and thus the entire community recognized the completion of the 4-H club activities for the year.

Summary

The year 1934 marked the end of 20 years of 4-H club history in the United States. During those years the club phase of cooperative extension work has contributed its full share to extension accomplishment. By growing to a membership of 916,062 it has won its place in the lives and activities of rural young folks throughout the country.*

In a year of agricultural uncertainty, the 4-H club program proved to be sufficiently adaptable to meet the existing needs of club members. The volunteer local leader was, as heretofore, a vital factor in successful club accomplishment. Methods of better preparing such leaders for their task received the thoughtful attention of the Extension Service.

Consideration was given to certain factors, aside from instruction in subject matter pertaining to agriculture and home economics, which would tend to enrich the whole 4-H club program and the experience of these rural young Americans and thus would broaden their understanding and appreciation of rural living. Such factors as camps, music, radio programs, recreational activities, community endeavor, contact with extension workers and their State agricultural institutions, all contributed toward this end. The development of wholesome, happy understanding among rural young people continued to be one of the goals of the 4-H clubs.

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* A tabulation showing the growth of the 4-H clubs over the 20-year period, 1914 to 1934, appears on page 15.

Total Enrollment and Completions in United States, 1914 to 1934

Year	Enrollments			Completions			Percentage of completions
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1914	-------	---------	228,611	--------	----------	18,655	8.2
1915	-------	---------	317,601	--------	----------	109,961	34.6
1916	-------	---------	333,594	--------	----------	134,755	40.4
1917	-------	---------	662,461	--------	----------	247,961	37.4
1918	-------	---------	1,018,870	--------	----------	446,429	43.8
1919	-------	---------	635,798	--------	----------	264,744	41.6
1920	-------	---------	436,798	--------	----------	193,678	44.3
1921	-------	---------	538,020	--------	----------	314,017	58.4
1922	-------	---------	600,957	--------	----------	358,090	59.6
1923	187,277	271,797	459,074	99,222	150,194	249,416	54.3
1924	209,810	300,545	510,355	116,947	166,336	283,283	55.5
1925	224,633	340,413	565,046	133,076	196,498	329,574	58.3
1926	234,078	352,078	586,156	145,202	223,103	368,305	62.8
1927	249,553	370,159	619,712	153,324	245,783	399,107	64.4
1928	270,534	393,406	663,940	175,069	270,525	445,594	67.1
1929	303,509	452,587	756,096	201,910	305,577	507,487	67.1
1930	333,197	489,517	822,714	222,472	331,873	554,345	67.4
1931	360,653	529,721	890,374	252,328	376,915	629,243	70.67
1932	381,573	544,039	925.612	271,339	399,383	670,722	72.46
1933	378,143	543,822	921,965	266,601	399,253	665,854	72.22
1934	366,703	549,359	916,062	253,426	215,132	468,558	71.15